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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/670,189	09/26/2000	Gary Eugene Wheat	13DV13658	5616
6111	7590	08/04/2003		
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY ANDREW C HESS GE AIRCRAFT ENGINES ONE NEUMANN WAY M/D H17 CINCINNATI, OH 452156301			EXAMINER CLEVELAND, MICHAEL B	
			ART UNIT 1762	PAPER NUMBER 13

DATE MAILED: 08/04/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action

Application No.	09/670,189	Applicant(s)
Examiner	Art Unit Michael Cleveland	1762

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 21 July 2003 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.

PERIOD FOR REPLY [check either a) or b)]

a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
 b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.
 ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:
 - (a) they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
 - (b) they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);
 - (c) they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
 - (d) they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: See attached.

3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.
4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
5. The a) affidavit, b) exhibit, or c) request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: _____.
6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.
7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) will not be entered or b) will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

Claim(s) allowed: _____.

Claim(s) objected to: _____.

Claim(s) rejected: 1-20.

Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

8. The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is a)a) approved or b) disapproved by the Examiner.
9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____.
10. Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The proposed After Final amendment will not be entered because it raises new issues for further search and consideration, such as the clarity of the amendment to claim 19 because “contacting” is deleted but not replaced. The proposed amendments to claims 8-9, 12, and 20 would be entered if presented in a separate paper, and would resolve the rejections under 35 USC 112, 2nd paragraph. (However, upon consideration, the Examiner suggests using the phrase “preparing a coating source” instead of “contacting a coating source” (current claims) or “providing a coating source” (proposed amendments) because the phrase exactly matches the language of parent claims 1 and 12.)

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 7/21/2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's arguments that Warnes '733 teaches away from the invention is not convincing because the fact that Warnes teaches the use of chlorides rather than fluorides is not a “teaching away” because it does not teach that fluorides or iodides are inoperable. Basta '963 and Smith '400 are relevant because they demonstrate suitable alternate methods of providing the precursors. The selection of something based on its known suitability for its intended use has been held to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *Sinclair & Carroll Co. v. Interchemical Corp.*, 325 U.S. 327, 65 USPQ 297 (1945). See MPEP 2144.07.

Applicant argues that Basta '963 does not teach the use of hafnium and zirconium fluorides because col. 9, lines 27-29 mention only hafnium and zirconium halides. The argument is unconvincing because one of ordinary skill in the art would not have ignored the remainder of the patent, which teaches that fluoride is a halide. See, e.g., col. 9, line 24-26 and col. 4, lines 22-30. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually (i.e., that Basta '963 does not show the use of a solid halide), one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231

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USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). ‘400 teaches the equivalence of evaporation of solid halides and forming the halide by reacting hydrogen halides (HX) with metal (i.e., the method of ‘963).

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Applicant argues that Speirs ‘806 does not teach the equivalence of ammonium halides and aluminum halides as energizers. The argument is unconvincing in view of Speirs ‘806 explicit teaching that the aluminum halide-containing compositions are operative energizers. The selection of a material based on its known suitability for its intended use has been held to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *Sinclair & Carroll Co. v. Interchemical Corp.*, 325 U.S. 327, 65 USPQ 297 (1945). See MPEP 2144.07.

Applicant argues that the assertion that Chang ‘642 is silent as to atmosphere is incorrect. The argument is noted, but the teaching of an atmosphere (i.e., a carrier gas) in the primary reference does not invalidate the rejection. Any gas in which another gas is dispersed is necessarily a carrier gas. Applicant's arguments that such is not a vapor transport process is not commensurate in scope with the claims, which are inclusive of the possibility (and claims 9 and 20 are apparently intended to require) that the coating source is applied directly to the substrate and that therefore, no transport is necessary.

3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Cleveland whose telephone number is (703) 308-2331. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5:30 M-F, with alternate Mondays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Shrive Beck can be reached on (703) 308-2333. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 306-3186 for regular communications and (703) 306-3186 for After Final communications.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0661.

MBC

MBC

July 31, 2003

SBE

SHRIVE P. BECK
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700